By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 13-P. M The following are a few additional particulars brought by the steamer Yacht, relative to the Mexi-

brought by the steamer Fasas, reports that Col. Carvajal had received large reinforcements, and that Gen. Alvaios was busily engaged fortyfring Matamoras. The Neer also contains an editorial, in which it is serted that the Americans had abandoned the cause, owing to Gen. Canales having assumed the command of the revolutionists.

Intercepted letters of the Mexican commander ist, that about the insurgent leader be taken, he will be served in the same way as the Spaniards served Lopez.

Col. Carvajal had issued orders not to acknowledge the permits of the Mexican Custom-house. A circular had been published by the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, enforcing the vigilance of the custom-bouse officers, in consequence of the progress of the revolution.

Disturbances had broken out in Guerrera, which it was feared the Government would hardly be able to put down.

Frem Cuba - Two Americans Tried for Piracy.

From Cuba - Two Americans Tried for Piracy. Mostic, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1851.

The U.S. ateamer Saranae, Commodore Parker, which arrived at Pensacola on the 9th inst. from Havana, reports that Breckerridge and Beach, the two men who were picked up about two miles on the coast of Cuba, and who were supposed to be connected with the Lopez expedition, had been tried as pirates, by the authorities at Havana.

Murkets. Alsavi, Oct 13.

Rece pts since test report—Flour, 3000 bbls. The
market is lower for common and fair brands of Western Flour, with a moderate demand for home trade
and export. There is a fair milling demand for
prime wheat, and 5000 bush. Michigan have been sold
at 85c. Corn is steady at yesterday's rates, and 5000
bush, mixed Western were sold at 54c. Oats are
steady. Whisky, Prison, 21c. Markets ... ALBANY, Oct. 15.

Whig City Nominations.

Third Ward - For Alderman : OSCAR W. STURIEVANT : for Assistant Alderman : SAMUEL R. MADBATT. They are the present incumbents, and will, of course, be reelected by a large majority.

Seventh Ward-Assembly: 5. Thomas TRUSLOW.

Fifteenth Ward-The Convention to nommate a member of Assembly for the XIIIth District, (Fifteenth Ward,) met last evening at Constitution Hall. Hon. J. B. Varnum having declined being a a candidate, WM. Taxton was ununimously nomnated in his place

Sixteenth Word-For Alderman : Geo.

Whig Nominations.

Albany County-For Judge: WILLIAM PARMELER of Albany: for Surrogate, F. K. TERRY of Coeymans for Treasurer: Rost. I. Moe of Watervilet for Associate Justice : S. O. Schoonmaker of Knox : for Coroner : E. N. Bogannys of Knox. The only contest in the Convention was for the office of Treasurer. Moz led off with 31, and kept gaining every ballot, and on the fourth ballot received 48. Chenango County-For Assembly: 1.

THOMAS CARTER (a Workingman) of Pitcher. Livingston Co .- Assembly : 2. ORRIN D.

LAKE. Richmond Co .- For Associate Judge

GHAPPY A. COLE. Later from Rio de Janeiro.

We have received advices from Rio to Sept. 7. The Legislature is engaged in the discussion of topics of local interest.

The Journal do Commercio has Montevideo papers to Aug. 23, with dates from Salto to Aug. 15, and Paysandu to Aug. 18. Everything was tranquil in those departments, and the new authorities were employed in carrying into effect the regulations which had been adopted.

The defeat of Oribe by Garzon, near the River Ne gro, with the loss of most of his cavalry and baggage, is announced in a private letter dated Aug. 22. The country to the north of the River Negro was in the power of the allies.

It adds that Urquiza had transferred the command of the army to Gen. Garzen, and had gone to Entre Rios, accompanied only by a small escort. His purpose, it was supposed, was to arrange more fully with the President of Paraguay before commencing operations to the south of the River Negro.

Opposition City Nominations.

IIId Judicial District-Police Justice Abraham Bogart, Jr., Civil Justice Edward Straham IVth Judicial District-Police Justice George Denniston Civil Justice Robert D.

First Ward-For Alderman: Abraham Moore: For Assistant Alderman: Josiah W. Brown, and not Charles Gannon. Peter Duffy has been thrown overboard.

Opposition Nominations.

VIIIth Judicial District—George W. Chinton, of Eric Co., for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Sill; for the full term, Noah P. Davis of Or-

Workingmen's Nominations

Dutchess Co.—For Judge: Egbert Q. Eldnoge: for Treasurer Albert Van Kleeck, for Surrogate John P. H. Tallman, for Coroner: Edward P. Taylor: for Justice of Sessions: Robert Grant, for Senator: John H. Otis, for Assembly. 2. Theodore C. Wittenberg, Mr. Wittenberg is a member of the Workingmen's State Central Committee, and quite an active Reformer.

CITY ITEMS.

FATHER MATHEW'S VISIT TO WARD'S bland. On Monday last, Father Mathew, accompanied by the Archbishop, the Rev. Dr. Ferbes, his Secretary, Mr. Mahony, and Commissioners Dillon and Curtis, paid a visit to Ward's Island. He made aminute inspection of the extensive range of buildags erected for the temperary accommodation of the helpless and destitute helpless and destitute emigrant class, no fewer than sixteen hundred of whom were inmates on the day of his visit. He went through the various dorautories, and expressed himself much pleased at the cleaniness, order and decorum everywhere tisible, and on reaching the school-room he was greeably surprised to find over 200 children, whose agreeably surprised to find over 200 children, whose appearance indicated health and comparative happiness. Father Mathew, being invited by the Commissioners to address the enddren, yielded precedence to the Archbishop, who congratulated the managers on the aspect which the institution presented in its various departments, urged on the children the necessity of taking advantage of the means of improvement which the kindness of their benefactors had placed so liberally within their reach; he told them, humble as was their condition, to recollect that God was their Father, who was teach: he told them, humele as was their condition, to recollect that God was their Father, who was always looking down on them, and would assist them in their efforts to be good children, obedient, dutiful and industrious always. Father Mathe w followed with a few appropriate remarks, after which he proceeded to visit the Medical and Surfical Wards, and was introduced to Dr. Williams, Dr. Cox, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Emmet, and other gentlemen of the Medical Staff, accompanied by the active agent, W. Bayly, Esq. who politicly conducted him through the buildings. He next visited the bake-house and culinary departments, and expressed to that gentleman his marked satisfaction at the excellent system by which so extensive an the bake house and cumnary unrived satisfaction at pressed to that gentleman his marked satisfaction at the excellent system by which so extensive an establishment is thus efficiently conducted. At his departure, many of the poor immates whom he lang in liteland, even a few years ago the owners of large farms and happy homesteads, wept bitterly at the remembrance of days gone by, and as the boat, which conceved him from the Island, was receding from their view, they wafted many a partage benefiction after him, whom a few weeks more will separate from them forever.

Fire.-Yesterday morning at 61 o'clock a fire broke out in a house in the rear of No. 217 Sail hvan-st, caused by a defect in the fine of one of the chimneys. The fire was soon extinguished by the insides of the house with a few pails of water, and before any serious damage occurred.

ACCIDENT AT THE BALANCE DRY DOCK About to clock Wednesday afternoon, while a number of men were engaged in coppering the ship Cartington in the above dock, a part of the staging gave say, and precipitated some dozen or more of the wikmen to the ground. One received a severe cut on his eye, another had his ancie considerably wrenched, and a third was seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Superior Court .- Before Judge Oakly. Michael Henkel, administrator of Conrad Henkel, agt. The Oily of New York.—By a father to receive, as administrator, for the loss of services of his son, a

lad drowned in a sunken lot, filled with water. Lix

The sunken lots were on the north side of Seven The sunken lots were on the north side of Seventeenth at between Avenues A and B. Two sons of Mr. H. were drowned, one about eight and the other twelve. They were missed on Saturday, Sept. 21, 1850, and the bodies not found till the Tuesday following. It was said there were 16 feet of water in the lots. Mr. H. has brought a suit for loss of service of each lad, this being tried first. There was some evidence that boys were in the habit of playing on planks, dec., on the water, but no testimony as to the manner in which these came to their death.

The Court charged, for the purposes of this suit, so that the case may be brought up, that the City is bound to have the sunker lots filled in, and that, if accidents arise from their not being so, it is liable, unless the accident arises from the negligence of the party himself, in which case the City is not liable.—

It they consider that the City is liable, they will give such damages within the law filmiting the damages

If they consider that the City is hable, they will give such damages within the law (limiting the damages to \$5,000) as they may think the loss of services worth. On the other hand, if they consider the children met their death by negligence, while playing in the water, &c., they will find for defendant. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a vertical infavor of defendant.

or of defendant.

Before Judge Campbell. - John Wark agt. Nylvester ester-Por alleged mulicious prosecution, in plaintiff to be arrested on a charge of sending a threatening letter.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Before Judge Edwards Peter Cenrey, for the Bank of Charleston, S.C., against The Lerington Fire and Marine, & ... Insurance Office. Joseph W., urniss, of this City, in 1818, owned the The Lexington Fire and Marine, &c., Insurance Office.— Joseph W. Furniss, of this City, in 1818, owned the schooner Gen. Taylor, which was lost on Brazos Island while on a voyage from Florida. He was in-sured \$3,300 at defendant's office here, Mr. Joseph Hoxie being agent of the company. Mr. F. assigned to plaintiff. The sum of \$2,508 was taken by the Sheriff, through the then Deputy Sheriff, Vultee, out of the Company's hands, they paying under protest, on attachments against the property of Mr. F., suits of Messes, Barstow & Pope, and G. W. Fore-man against Mr. E. The assignee claims that he suits of Mesers. Barstow & Pope, and G. W. Fore man against Mr. F. The assignce claims that he gave notice, through Mr. Titus, his agent, previous to the attachment, of his right to the funds, and bring action against the Insurance Company on the origin not polery, for the full amount, coatending that they had no right to pay it to the Sheriff. Notice is denied. The Judge, this forenoon, said he considered it wholly a matter of law. He accordingly ordered a verdiet, proforma, for plaintiff, and will give judgment on the case sometime during the Term.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

The brigs Rescue and Advance, now under the laws regulating the Naval service of the United States, will this week be delivered up to Mr. Hy. Grinnell, the original owner, and be placed in the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. It is not the intention of Mr. Grinnell to apply these vessels to any commercial purpose for the present, but to keep them in readness, subject to the order of the Government, in case it should be disposed to rene w the search for Sir John Frankin, in the Spring The Advance, which was formerly engaged in the Havana trade, is a remarkably fast sailer, the Rescue has rever been outbut on the Arcticlexpedition, for which though not originally constructed, she was subsequently preoriginally constructed, she was subsequently pared by the expenditure of almost double amount of her original cost.

DEATH OF A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN .-We have to announce another of our citizens as dead and gone to day, Mr. John Garvey, who, it will be remembered, some years since was a candidate for the Assembly in the Third Assembly District. He had just returned from California, bringing with him some \$10,000 which he had accumulated. His disease was the Chagres fever.

MORTALITY AMONG HORSES. - A disease which has in many cases proved fatal, has recently attacked the horses of our farmers in the vicinity of Flushing and Jamaica Road. Many are now suf-fering from the same complaint. The handsome Flushing and Jamaica Road. Ma fering from the same complaint. little team of Sea Horses, which we little team of Sea Horses, which were exhibited at the last fair at Jamaica, by Mr. Caleb Weeks and Charles F. Bennett, and to whom a diploma was awarded, are among the number that have died.

QUEENS COUNTY OVER AND TERMINER. —At Hempstead, next term of this Court, the trial of the parties charged with plundering Mr. Drury's house on the occasion of his arrest at Astoria, comes

We have later news from Texas. The (San Antonio) Western Texan of the 26th ult, announces the arrival of Gen. P F. Smith at that

(San Antonio) Western Texan of the son this, an nounces the arrival of Gen. P. F. Smith at that place.

The Matagorda Tribune announces the death of Mrs. Emily W. Perry, the daughter of Moses Austin, the great pioneer in Texas civilzation. She was aged fifty-seven years.

The Galecston News notices the arrival at that place of Major W. H. Emory, of the U. S. Topographical Engineer Corps, on his way to join the Boundary Commissioners.

The Nucces Valley of the 22d uit, published at Corpus Christi, says that the Cuban volunteers, whose rendezvous was at Mustang Island, have been disbanded, and about one-half of them have left for home or elsewhere. The remaining half haveformed a new company, elected their officers, are furnished with horses, &c., and were to march in a few days for the Northern States of Mexico.

The Galecston News of the 3d inst has the following in relation to the crops:

"Our Cotton crop appears likely to turn out much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. There was then a prospect that the dry Summer which had been so injurious would be followed by a wet Fall. But the weather, after some fine rains, has since continued dry; and thus far no season was ever more favorable for picking, or for the maturing of the bolls. On most of the plantations on the Brazos and forces, from which we have head the Collon. more favorable for picking, or for the maturing of the boils. On most of the plantations on the Brazos and Caney, from which we have heard, the Cotion crop is reported to be much better than it was last year, and some are making quite an average crop-lf the present fine weather continues a little longer, we shall confidently expect the total crop of the State to be much larger than it was last year."

The Revolution in Northern Mexico-Capture of Camargo.

The Rio Bravo (Brownsville) of the 1st inst, gives the following account of the taking of

Camargo:

Canargo:

We have just seen and conversed with a very intelligent genticman, who was actively engaged throughout the whole battle of Camargo. It iasted for some twenty hours, and was very hotly contested. About sixty men on the side of the regular Mexican forces were killed, and several wounded of the troops of Col. Carvajal.

The Mexican regulars fought with much determinates exclusively and were only overcome by the

nation and bravery, and were only overcome by the superior skill and vivor of their adversaries. The actual number engaged by the supporters of Garvai d was evidently less than that of the regulars, but they were very excellent soldiers and generally a more efficient sort of men. Col. Carvai al., himself, behaved with the utmost coolness and gallantry during the contest. The terms of capitulation, which we publish to day, are liberal and creditable to both parties. We understand the surrender was at discretion, and the terms subsequently granted by Col. Carvajal, voluntary, in a great measure, on his part.

A day or so after the fight, Col. C. took, as we learn, about fifty makes helm Camargo, a requiar detach-

about fifty miles below, Camargo, a regular detachment of sixty cavalry prisoners, on their way to join Gen. Avalos at Matamoros. They were surprised and laid down their arms. On the 25th instant they were marched into Camargo amid the rejoicing of

We copy the following from the same paper

Ne copy the following from the same paper:

INTERESTING.—We knowthrough a reliable source that Gen. Avalos, convinced of the critical circumstances this frontier is to-day placed in, has proposed to our illustrious augustamiento the prudent measure of abolishing all prohibitions and reducing the tariff duties, provided that such a step will be agreed to by the corporation under its own and the General's responsibility.

FROM CAMARGO. - In the town of Camargo, on the FROM CAMARGO.—In the town of Camargo, on the 21st of September, 1831, all the citizens having had a popular meeting, under the presidency of the first alcake, to deliberate as to the propriety of their, seconding the plan proposed on the 16th of the current month (September) proclaimed by the liberating forces now occupying this place, under command of Sr. Don Jose Maria Carvajal, and to which the troops of the General Government, under the orders of Sr. Camacho, have surrendered, the twelve articles continued in said plan were read, and after discussion, the same by acclamation were approved, resion, the same by acclamation were approved, re-solving at the same time to attach a copy of this act, which was signed by all the citizens present, [num-

bering some hundred names.]

A certified copy, Second Constitutional Court of Camargo, September 26, 1851. Securption Recto.

A certified copy, Second Constitutional Court of Camargo, September 26, 1851. Securities Recio.

Most unfortunately the terrible evils of civil war are being feit on this frontier.

The troops of Avalos's brigade, which, under the officer Don Vicente Camacho were stationed at Camargo, were attacked by the forces under the command of Col. Don Jos. Maria Carvajal, who, on the 20th, took possession of that place in spite of the resistance made to provent him. It will so appear from the following capitulation agreed upon between the officers of the two contending forces.

In view of what has occurred, it is to be feared the parties who have pronounced will direct themselves to this port; and, should it so happen, we beseech our illustrious ayuntamiento by no means to allow Gen. Avalos to defend himself within this city, for in such a case the consequences would be disastrous to many of its inhabitants.

In the town of Camargo, on the 20th day of the month of September, 1851, the officers under the commandant of squadron, Don Vicente Camacho, agreed to enter into the following capitulation with Col. Don Jose Maria J. Carvajal, in accordance with the army regulations and actual circumstances. It is as follows.

ARTICLE 1. That the forces under the Commandent Comacho shall surrender their arms, horses and equipments, as well as the four-pounder, with all its ammunition, arms, and other warlike stores, allowing them to carry off only ten muskets and two rounds of cartridge.

rounds of cartridge.

Agr. 1. That the equipages and arms belonging to Señor Camacho and his officers be allowed to them in consideration of the determined valor with which they sustained themselves against very superior ART. 3. That the forces of the said Senor Camacho

ART. 3. That the forces of the said Senor Camacho shall be marched through Monterey to San Luis Potos, all the officers giving their word of honor for themselves and troops not to take up arms against the cause at present headed by Col. Carvajal.

ART. 4. Col. Carvajal offers to supply the Commandant, Camacho, the necessary provisions and resources for his troops until their arrival at Monterey.

rey.

ART. 5. The conquering Chief offers to extend all hospitality to the wounded in the late action, and to send them to the place the capitulating forces are to march to and under the same conditions.

In proof of which the present capitulation was signed in duplicate by the said commandant and officers, at the aforesaid town, on the 20th of Sept., 1851.

Vicente Camacho, Policarpo Marulando, Francisco Lesesma, Francisco Carillo, Rafael Cervantes, Apolinar Merales, Itidro Garcia, Francisco Losada, Augustin M. Savedra.

gustin M. Savedra.
I ratify this agreement. Jose M. Carvalal.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION. FIRST DAY

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Workester, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1851.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock A. M., in Brinley Hall, the same in which it was held last year. It is a beautiful Autumn day. and many persons are here from different parts of New-England, and some from more distant parts.

Last evening Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH delivered one of her interesting lectures, and is present in the Convention. Mrs. Emma Con. the eloquent advocate of this cause in Ohio, is also here, together with most of the eloquent women who gave so much interest to the meeting last year. LUCRETIA MOTT and the delegation from Philadelphia are not present, which is a serious disappointment to the members of the Convention. The large hall is already filled with an intelligent and orderly assembly, and the Convention is called to order by PAULINA WRIGHT DAVIS. Chairman of the Central Committee, who presided over its deliberations last year. The following organization has been unanimously

President-PAULINA W. DAVIS, of Prov., R. L.

Vice-Presidents.
ANGELINA GRIMRE WELD, of New-Jersey.
WM. H. CHANNING, of Boston,
SAML. J. MAY, of Syracuse,
C. J. H. Nichols, of Vermont.
Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia.

Finance Committee-James N. Buffum, of Lynn. Ebenezer D. Draper, of Hopedale Eizz A. Stowell, of Worcester, Sarah L. Miller, of Pennsylvania.

Business and other committees were appointed. After the organization of the Convention, Mrs. Davis, on taking the chair, addressed the assembly as follows:

The objects for which this Convention is called are now so well known and understood, that I need not occupy time in rehearsing them, let me rather call your attention to a brief notice of the progress of our cause since the first assemblage of the friends of Woman's rights, with such reflections as the review may suggest.

view may suggest.

Some perception of our principles, and of the reasons and necessity of our movement, found a place among the community before any organized demonstration was made, just as "coming events cast their shadows before." but the motives and feelings were indistinct and shadowy, feeble and confused until indisd devoted especially to the work cast their sharlows before." but the motives and feelings were indistinct and shadowy, feeble and confused, until minds devoted especially to the work undertook an efficient array of the required forces, and definite direction of the effort. The question was still comparatively a new one to the public, one year ago. At that time our call, which was everywhere published or noticed, helped by the previous agitation of the subject, awakened curiosity, and very decidedly and effectually fastened the public attention. There was enough in our propositions to surprise and arouse reflection, and when they were earnestly considered there was found in them nothing to offend against sound morals and correct taste. If the movement was felt to be without precedent, example or parallel, it was also found to be without fatal defects.

ital defects. Its warmest friends and most earnest advocates felt. construct, to embelish and beautify that new order for which the world of changing things stands waiting. They were strong in assurance and high in hope, but well-aware that it was no child's play to

ing. They were strong in assurance and hope, but well aware that it was no child's play to remove the rubbits and worn out materials that had been gathering for centuries around the edifice which they had set themselves to remodel and adorn. Clinging poisonous try clustered thick on every cornice, and penetrated the casements, the mold of old occay stained the walls, and dampness and shalows thing from the ancient turrets and battlements shut out the light and warmth of the rising day from the precincts of the feudal structure.

It was but natural to expect prejudice, contempt and ridicule, with every form of opposition which ignorance, malagnity, and recklessness are accustomed to offer to reformations in their earliest determined presentment. Something of all this has termined presentment. tomed to offer to reformations in their earliest de-termined presentment. Something of all this has been encountered, but greatly less than was antici-pated, and would have been welcomed for the sake of the cause which provokes it, but, on the other hand, there has been an unusually candid examina-tion and liberal construction accorded to our aims in quarters where such reception is most desirable and promising of good. There remains no doubt now that the discussions of our Couventions and their published proceedings have aroused, insome de-gree that soit of inquiry into our doctrine of human rights which it demands. I have said Human Rights, not Woman's Rights, for the relations, wants, duties, and rights of the sexes center upon the same great and rights of the sexes center upon the same great truth, and are logically, as they are practically, in-

truth, and are logically, as they are practically, inseparable.

"Can Man be free if Woman be a slave!

Chain one who lives and breathes the boundless air.

To the corrustion of a closed grave.

Can they, whese mates are beasts, condemned to bear
Scorn heaver far than tool or angush, dare.

To trample their oppressors! In their homes,
Among their babes, thou knowest a curse would wear.

The shape of Woman."

The general tone of public sentiment, as manifested by the leading papers of the day, is undergoing rapid change for the better. The reform is
working itself upon current legislation, so far, at
least, that women's estates, heretofore vested in
their husbands, and subjected to their control and
liable for their debts, are receiving just protection inable for their debts, are receiving just protection in a number of the States, and generally increased regard in judicial decisions. Her ewn industrial carnings and her inherent political rights are still subject to usurpation, even where the laws are most liberal, but truth and right are in their nature most liberal, but truth and right are in their nature entire, and the norming heralds the day when the light shall be completely divided from the darkness. During the year, the political, miscellaneous, and even the literary periodical, have been giving our doctrines an effective publication; and those rights, which are higher than municipal laws and parchiment charters can secure, are getting their due consideration. Conspicuous and noteworthy among these helpful agencies are Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's able essays, first published in one of our most popular journals, and extensively copied into other papers of our country. Also an extended and elaborate notice of our last year's proceedings in the July number of The Westminder Review.

and it is all the while undergoing the severest scrutiny that the moralists and politicians of the age can give it. On every side the understanding is challenged to inquire, and the heart is constrained to act, upon the vital interests of humanity involved in the issue. Even to those who do not enter the open arena to do battle for or against the right, the great question is presented for decision, and its relations to all the interests of life are felt to be so intimate and so urgent, that neutrality is made impossible to all the interests of life are felt to be so intimate and so urgent, that neutrality is made impossible—Men see that, whatever is deepest in the principles of progress and reform, necessarily involves it, and that it is not a mere voluntary or gratuitous controversy, but spontaneous and new table, a force which deins s not, nor turns aside to dispute or vituperate, but works on, and, so working, will fulfill its mission and achieve its purpose.

The participation of the polipit we have not noticed in our brief alliesions to the agencies in the field of this conflict, but in has not been allogether silent. With commendable fidelity to truth, some of our clergy have been pit upon the defense of things as they are. The securities of an established order are essential to their position and standing. With them it is so instinct that their interests are safe

iy. Others have been put upon the defense of things as they are. The securities of an established order are essential to their position and standing. With them it is an instinct that their interests are safe only so long as "all things remain as they were since the fathers fell asleep," and they guard the world's slumbers as carefully as nurses watch the repose of the sick. But we should not in all cases suspect or impeach their motives—it is natural that old ideas and habits should survive the condition of things which produced them, as the shallows of night still hang over the valleys, when the hill-tops are already glowing in the early beams of the morning sun. & Among the signs of hopeful change is the prevailing inquiry whether at the opportunities of industrial occupation and its just emoluments are adorded to Woman, which they have a right to expect, and as a natural consequence of such loquiry a more generous spirit is manifested in this direction. Since the first Woman's Rights Convention was held, the doors of several Medical Colleges have opened with a welcome to the long-excluded sex, others have been established for Women exclusively some of them in special departments of the healing art, and are at least covering the whole ground of general science with a complete faculty and chartered powers, and still another in which Women are teachers. This new phase of affairs has made its impression upon the minds of the profession, and the general committy, and has already well-inigh submed all opposinew phase of affairs has made its impression upon the minds of the profession, and the general community; and has already well-nigh sub-med all opposition and resistance, except the very tenacious reough nance of an alarmed monopoly. Two years ago the idea of female physicians frightened the mob which takes care of the world's morals and manners from their propriety. But now it is beginning to be felt and owned that it is no less, decent and delicate to prescribe for them to nurse the sick, and quite as femining to practice medicine, as to be the helpiess subjects and victims of that practice. All this is clear gain, and the piedge of still better and higher things.

I cannot now give described consideration to all the gains and indications of progress, but must not wholly overlook the Schools of Bosign opened for Women in Philadelphia and Boston, and it may be elsewhere for this reform looks as if it were poured out upon the nation, and every day aids to its triumphs.

elsewhere, for this reform looks as if it were poured out upon the nation, and every day adds to its triumphs.

This new and rich field of enterprise so lately opened, thy a Woman, is in itself the discovery of a new World, or the liberation of an old one to Women. Artistic education, appropriate, beautiful and liberal in its whole character and action, as well as farily remunerative in pecuniary compensation, is thus added to the opportunities of classic culture in literature, and a very few endowed institutions for Women are growing up beside the hundreds of colleges where men are provided with gratuitous education, at the public expense. This is a great thing as well as a new thing, and when conservation has got done wondering, at the first outbreak of generosity to the sex, perhaps it will begin to wonder at the bigoted and cruel injustice which so long withheld the right. Education in the arts of design opens upon us like a new beam of promise. All Women qualified for any of its varied departments, whose hands are now hanging down in despair, will find here profitable and adapted couployment. The limits of Woman's ambition and aspiration is calarged, the grating of her prison windows widen, and let in a broader light, and another choice is afforded to relieve the monotony and repugnance of her hitherto servile and restricted range of industrial pursuits. If a year or two of our history registers such advancements as these, what will not the quick-coming future bring withit? The eyes that watched tearfully for the first faint beams of this light, shall yet be filled with the brightness of its consummate glory. The success which has thus far crowned our labor may well establish our faith, and renew our hope, and confirm our real. In this spirit let us address ourselves to the duties that are before us.

Letters were read to the Convention from Eliza beth Rown of Brattleboro, Vermant, Sarah Tyn-

Lesters were read to the Convention from Eliza beth Brown, of Brattleboro, Vermont; Sarah Tyndale, of Philadelphia, Dr. Mosely, of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania: Harriet Martineau, of England . Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry Ward Beecher, and Horace Mann. The following is the letter of Harriet Martineau:

Is the letter of Harriet Martineau:

Letter from Harriet Martineau.

CROMER, England, Aug. 3, 1851.

My Dear Madax: I beg to thank you heartily for your kindness in sending me the Report of the Proceedings of your "Woman's Rights Convention." I had gathered what I could from the newspapers concerning it, but I was gratified at being able to read, in a collected form, addresses so full of earnestness and sound truth as I found most of the speeches to be. I hope you are aware of the interest excited in this country by that Convention, the strongest proof of which is the appearance of an article on the subject in The Westminster Review. (for July.) as thoroughgoing as any of your own addresses, and from the pen (at least, as it is understood here.) of one of our very first men.—Mr. John S. Mill. I am not without hope that this article will materially strengthen your Its warmest friends and most earnest advocates felt, as they were about to launch the new enterprise, that they were challenging sentiments and opinions which were wrought into the most intimate texture of all societary organizations, and that it could scarcely be hoped that any ordinary share of wisdom and prudence would escape the arousing of new anagonisms in defense of old abuses; they naturally feated their this movement would be received as but another disturbance of legitimate order, and themselves be regarded as ill-advised assailants of established usages, which time had justified and principles and authority approved, but they felt also, that their work would in time commend itself to every man's conscience, for they had devoted themselves not to overturn and to destroy, but to reform and reconstruct to embelish and beautify that new order. country. But you may be assured of my warm and unrestricted sympathy. Ever since I became capable of thinking for myself. I have clearly seen—an II have said it till my listeners and readers are probably tired of hearing it—that there can be but one true method in the treatment of each human being, of each care of any color and under any ordward of true method in the treatment of each human being, of either sex, of any color, and under any outward circumstances—to ascertain what are the powers of that being, to cultivate them to the utmost, and then to see what action they will find for themselves. This has probably never been done for men, unless in some rare individual cases. It has certainly never been done for women, and, till it is done all debating about what woman's intellect is—all speculation, or laying down the law, as to what is woman's sphere, is a mere beating of the air. A prior conceptions have long been found worthless in physical science, and nothing was really effected till the experimental method was clearly made out and strictly applied in practice, and the same principle holds most certain; it through the whole range of Moral Science.—Whether we regard the physical fact of what women are able to do, or the moral fact of what women ought to do, it is equally necessary to abstain from making any decision prior to experiment. We see plainly enough the waste of time and thought among the men who once talked of Nature abhorring a vacuum, or disputed at great length as to whether angels could go from end to end without passing through the middle and the day will come when it will appear to be no less absurd to have argued, as men and women are arguing now, about what women ought to do, before it was ascertained what woman can do. Let us once see a hundred women educated up to the highest point that education at present reaches—let them be supplied with such knowledge as their faculties are found to crave, and let them be free to use, apply and increase their knowledge as their faculties are found to crave, and let them be free to use, apply and increase their knowledge as their faculties are found to crave, and let them be free to use, apply and increase their knowledge as their faculties are found to crave, and let them be free to use, apply and increase their knowledge as their faculties are found to crave, and let them be fromed under th either sex, of any color, and under any outward cir-cumstances—to ascertain what are the powers of that

says, first published in one of our most popular journals, and extensively copied into other papers of our country. Also an extenced and elaborate notice of our last year's proceedings in the July number of The Westmander Review.

This notice is in the main as candid in tone and sound in its principles of criticism. With slight as it is thorough and able in discussion, and sound in its principles of criticism. With slight as ceptions to the more phraseology of our resolutions, the writer clearly and successfully vindicates every position which we assumed, and realitims and establishes the highest ground taken in principle and policy by our movement. The wide spread circulation and high authority of this paper will tell well upon the public mind, and for the truth there is in our cause, both in Europe and America. Not ail the most contail, kind and candid. Some have found matter for mirth, some for sober and earnest hostidity, and others for meric coarse abuse. In our demands, while others have found themselves only so far free as in preached, whether 'for writh or conscience sake,' or without quite the courage and openness of either, one way or other, it is put into circulation under such modifications and forms as, happily, will adjust it to every variety of mind, and so prepare all for that fuller reception which the world will give it in due time. In the high ways in the convinal circle, at the work-bench, and around the family circle, at the work-bench, in the high ways in the convinal circle, at the work-bench, and around the family circle, at the work-bench, and around the family circle, at the work-bench, in the more table to the intervence for woman—the late Dr. that fuller reception which the work work bench, in the more table to the first and the process of the

and administered justice, instead of looking upon it from afar, as a thing with which she had no concern—she would, he feared, lose her influence as an observing intelligence, standing by in a state of purity, "ur spotted from the world." My conviction always was, that an intelligence never carried out into action could not be worth much, and that, if all the action of human life was of a character so tainted as to be unfit for women, it could be no better for men, and we ought all to sit down together to let barberism overtake us once more. My own conviction is, that the natural action of the whole human being occasions not only the waset strength, but the highest elevation not only the warnest sympathy, but the deeper purity. The highestand purest beings among women seem now to be those who, far from being idle, find among their restricted opportunities some means of strengens action; and I cannot doubt that, if an active social career were open to all women, with due means of preparation for it, those who are high and hely new would be high and holy then, and would be joined by an insumerable company of just spirits from among those whose energies are now prinning and fretting in enforced idleness or unworthy frivolity, or brought down into pursuits and aims which are any thing but pure and peaceable. In regard to this old controversy—of influence is Coffice—it appears to me that, if Influence is good and Office is bad for human marals and character. Man's present position is one of such hardship as it is almost probate to contemplate, and if, on the contra-ry. Office is good and a life of Influence is the Woman has an instant right to claim that her position be amended.

With every wish that your meeting may be a happy

amended.
With every wish that your meeting may be a happy one, and your great cause a flourishing one, I am, deam Madam, yours, faithfully,
HARRIET MARTINEAU,

The following is the letter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who last year signed the call of the Convention.

and sympathizes with its objects Letter from Ralph Waldo Emerson

Letter from Raiph Walda Emerson,
Coxcord, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1851.

Miss Lucy Stone, Sevetary—Hear Madami: I had
mislaid your note of invitation to the Convention at
Worcester, and have only just found it, after many
days. I see plainly that I shall not have any opportunity to come to it, for I am tied fast at home by a
task which will not end until after a fortunght. I am
by no means sure that I should find any messare
worthbringing to you if I were free. I hope I shall
have your forgiveness, when I tell you that my task by no means sure that I should find any message worth bringing to you if I were free. I hope I shall have your forgiveness, when I tell you that my task is the inditing the "Life of Margaret Fuller."

Respectfully, R. W. EMERSON.

The following is the letter of Henry Ward Bencu-

an, who had been invited to address the Convention

BROOKLYN, Oct. 4, 1851.

Mr DEAR Maram If Thad leasure that I could possibly spare, I should be happy to be present at the Convention of which you speak, as a leasure. To make myself acquainted more intimately with the aims and the spart of the objects which you parsue with such a premitting zeal. But I do not feel at all qualified to speak. My own mind is not settled on many subjects which reasure the attention of many nost excellent.

speak. My own mind is not selles on many subjects which engage the attention of many most excellent and highly esteemed persons in public life.

But I must deay myseff the pleasure even of listening, for the number of my home engagements quite shut me up from any foreign labor or regreation.

With great respect, believe me,

Very truly jours, HERRY WARD BRECHER.

The following is the letter of Hon. HORACE MANN.

Letter from Horace Mana

West Newton, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1851.

Miss I. Stone, —Deer Madam. There are many reasons why I should be glad to accept your invitation, and some which, as it seems to me, make it inexpedient in do so.

Among the first, for accepting, is the fact that I agree with you in many of your yiews most cor-

Among the first, for accepting, is the fact that I agree with you in many of your views most corduly. But there are some points where I suppose I dissent, and of course the points of difference are always thought most of, as a blot on a sheet of paper attracts more attention than all the rest of its surface, however pure.

I am just completing a Lecture whose subject is "Woman," and which is designed as a companion to my "Thoughts for Young Men." Should it ever be published, I hope there are some things in it which you would not disapprove.

I shall most cordially labor for the object you have so much at [heart—the elevation of Woman and the improvement of her condition—though for the present, at least, I think it better that I should labor in my sphere and you in yours. ou in yours.
Yours very truly.
Honace Mann. my sphere and you in yours.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions, which were accepted, and laid before the Convention for discussion

the Convention for discussion.

1. Resolved. That while we would not undervalue other methods, the Right of Suffrage for Women is, in our opinion, the corner stone of this enterprise, since we do not seek to protect woman, but rather to place her in a position to protect herself.

2. Resolved. That it will be woman's fault, if, the ballot once in her hand, all the barbarous, demoralizing and uncoust have relating to marriage and ballot once in her hand, all the barbarous, demoralizing, and unequal laws, relating to marriage and property, do not speedily vanish from the statute-book and while we acknowledge that the hope of a share in the higher professions and profitable employments of society is one of the strongest motives to intellectual culture, we know, also, that an interest in political questions is an equally powerful stimulus; and we see beside, that we do our best to insure education to an individual, when we put the ballot into his hands, it being so clearly the interest of the community that one, upon whose decisions de-

ballet into his hands, it being so clearly the interest of the community that one, upon whose decisions depend its welfare and safety, should both have free access to the best means of education, and be urged to make use of them.

3. Resolved, That we do not feel called upon to assert or establish the equality of the sexes, in an intellectual or any other point of view, it is enough for our argument that natural and political justice, and the axioms of English and American liberty while determine that rights and languages. alike determine that rights and burdens—taxation and representation—should be coextensive hence women, as individual citizens, liable to punishment for acts which the laws call original, or to be taxed in their labor and property for the support of Gov-ernment, have a self-evident and indisputable right, identically the same right that men have, to a direct voice in the enactment of those laws and the forma-

tion of that government.

4. Resolved, That the Democrat, or Reformer, who demoes suffrage to women, is a Democrat only because he was not born a noble, and one of those levelers who are willing to level only down to

levelers who are willing to level only down to themselves.

5. Resolved, That while political and natural justice accord civil equality to woman, while great thinkers of every age, from Plato to Conflored and Mill, have supported their claim, while voluntary associations, religious and secular, have been organized on this basis, still, it is a favorite argument against it, that no political community or nation ever existed in which women have not been in a state of political and social inferiority. But, in reply, we remind our opponents that the same fact has been alleged, with equal truth, in favor of slavery—has been urged against freedom of industry, freedom of conscience, and the freedom of the press—none of these liberties having been thought compatible with a well ordered State, until they had proved their possibility by springing into existence as facts. Beside, there is

dered State, until they had proved their possibility by springing into existence as facts. Beside, there is no difficulty in understanding why the subjection of woman has been a uniform custom, when we recollect that we are just emerging from the ages in which might has been always right.

6. Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that the division of mankind into two castes—one born to rule over the other—is, in the case of the sexes, as in all cases, an unqualified mischief, a source of perversion and demoralization, both to the favored class and to those at whose expense they are favored, producing none of the good which it is the custom to ascribe to it, and forming a bar, almost insuperable, to any really vital improvement, either in the character or in the social condition of the human race.

the character or in the social condition of the later man race.

7. Resolved, That, so far from denying the overwhelming social and civil influence of women, we are tully aware of its vast extent, aware, with Demosthenes, that "measures which the Statesman has mediated a whole year, may be overturned in a day by a woman," and for this very reason we proclaim it the very highest expediency to endow her with full civil rights, since only then will she exercise this mighty influence under a just sense of her duty and responsibility, the history of all ages bearing witness that the only safe course for nations is to add open responsibility wherever there already exists utobserved power. exists unobserved power.

8. Resolved, That we deny the right of any portion of

s. Resolved. That we deny the right of any portion of the species to decide for another portion, or of any individual to decide for another individual, what is and what is not their "proper sphere." that the proper sphere for all human beings is the largest and highest to which they are able to attain. What this is, cannot be ascertained without complete liberty of choice. woman, therefore, ought to choose for berself what sphere she will fill, what education she will seek, and what employment she will follow, and not be held bound to accept, in submission, the rights, the education, and the sphere, which man thinks proper to allow her.

9. Resolved. That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that, to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving

ble rights, that, among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that, to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we charge that man with gross dishonesty or anorance, who shall contend that "men," in the memorable document from which we quote, does not stand for the human race that "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," are the "inalienable rights" of half only of the human species, and that, by "the governed," whose consent is affirmed to be the only source of just power, is meant that half of mankind only, who, in relation to the other, have hitherto assumed the character of governors.

10. Resolved, That we see no weight in the argument that it is necessary to exclude women from eavil life because domestic cares and political engagements are incompatible since we do not see the fact to be in the case of man, and because, if the fact to be in the case of man, and because, if the fact to be in the case of man, and because, if the fact to be undertable to the real it will take care of itself, neempatibility be real it will take care of itself, neempatibility be real it will take care of itself, neither men nor women needing any law to exclude them from an occupation when they have undertaken another, incompatible with it. Second, we see

nothing in the assertion that women, themselves, do not desire a change, since we assert that superstitious fears, and dread of losing men's regard, smother all frank expression on this point, and further, if it be their real wish to avoid civil life, has to keep them out of it are absurd, no legislater having ever yet thought it necessify to compel people, by law, to fellow their own magnation.

thought it necess by to compet people, by law, to fol-lew their own meanation.

If. Resolved, That it is as as absurd to deay all wemen their civil rights because the cares of house-hole and family take up all the time of some, as it would be to exclude the whole male sex from Con-gress, because some men are sailors, or soldiers, in active service, or merchants whose business requires all their attention and energies.

SECOND DAY.

WORGESTER, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1851.

The organization of the Convention, the reading of letters from distinguished friends in different parts of the country, and the presentation of resolutions from the Business Comm tree occupied most of the forenoon session. A brief discussion arose on the subject of voting, whether it should be with the voice, Aye or No, or with the uplifted hand, which was settled in favor of the method by risa roce. CHARLES LIST, Esq. of Boston, addressed the

Convention in a speech of moderate length, in which he stated the wrongs of men, and appealed to Woman to aid in securing their redress. He large portion of the stronger sex, the sinfulness of war and the follies and superstitions of mankind, the low aims and views by which they are governed, and attributed it in part to the influence of ignorant and weak mothers. The manner in which he proposed to redress their wrongs was to educate, im prove and perfect the character of Women, so that they shall become fit to be the mothers of mankind. This he would do by conceding to them their rights He showed that the exercise of the right of suffrage had elevated and strengthened the character of those to whom it had been extended, and maintained that it would have the same effect upon woman—He spoke of the influence women might exert in reforming the great social vices and wickedness of the world, and spoke in condemnation of the respect paid to military men. A man who wears the budge of minder on his shoulders—a Commodore or Lieutenoit—is welcamed to the best circles of society, and the young woman timals herself highly bonored who secures his attentions. He thought if women were obliged to go into the army and many and enger in the bloody work of death, they would soon come to revoit at it, and would scorn its votaries from good society. He said he wanted redress from woman. We want an improved race of men, and to He showed that the exercise of the right of suffrage come to reveit at it, and would scorn its voluties from good society. He said he wanted redress from woman. We want an improved race of men, and in order to accomplish this we must have intelligent and capable mothers. Women are regarded by some men as a sort of angelie being, and it is said they form the connecting link between man and heaven. This be denied. He thought both were countly distant from it, and needed to press on together. He urged the most stremuous efforts on the part of women in this righteous cause.

Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, of Vermont, offered a few remarks, which we failed to take down.

Mrs. Emma R. Col., of Ohio, said it was a sign of promise when Men begin to complain of their position and wrongs. The gentiemen had said that the Women of the pressed generation were not fit to be mothers. She was willing to own up. They are not, but what is the reason of it? It is because of the legal distinctions and oppressions that Man has heaped upon her. It is because she has been denied the means and opportunities of developing her nature and character, attaining her true position, and becoming capable to fill the office of mother as she cought. The decrine that Women are made for the convenience of Men, she repudiated. They had a work and destiny of their own to fulfill.

The Convention adjourned to meet in the afterneon at 2 o'clock in the same place.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The following letter from Mrs. ELIZABRIE

C. STANTON, of New-York, was read by Mrs. Cos.

The following letter from Mrs. E.I.Zaharu

C. Stanton, of New-York, was read by Mrs. Cos.

Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton.

Seneca Falls, Saturday, Oct. 11, 1851.

Bear Paplina: Many accuse us of being too severe on the fallen Adams of our race, for surely, say they, there is nothing antagonistic in the relation between Man and Woman. We all know that the interests of the whole human family are identical that no injustice is perpetrated that does not react, in some way, upon the head of the oppressor. But who looks at his t ue, substantial, permanent interest? Are we not like grown up children, wholly absorbed with the temporary, the transient? To use, there is just as much antagonism in the present position of Man and Woman as in that of master and slave, capitalist and laborer, teacher and pupil, parent and child. How abusive and oppressive may Man be, in all these relations, and will ever be, so long as physical ferce and selfish interest take the place of moral appeal and universal benevolence. We are still in the physical force dispensatism, when might makes right, and Man is but living out the law of his lower nature, in preying upon the weak and detenseless. But we do not blame him, or hold him responsible, he is blindly following his interests, and not his reason. It is not in the detiberate counsel of his will, deeming it for our highest good, that he has enacted the unjust laws that disgrace his statute books; it is not by direct fait that he has assigned us the social position we now occupy. No, he has not thought of us, nor made any provision in all his arrangements for us, but as we are medentally connected with his pleasure or profit. he has assigned as increased of us, nor made any pro-vision in all his arrangements for us, but as we are merdentally connected with his pleasure or profit. He has merely sought out some strong position, and there entrenened himself. True, prompted by feel-ings of chivairy, he has occasionally broken a lance, given some flaming fourth of July toast at the mouth of the cannon, or written a sometim favor of the ideal Woman, but the real one he has regarded very conches the wolf does the lamb, of the eagle the hare given some flaming fourth of July toast at the mouth of the cannen, or written a sonnet in favor of the ideal Woman, but the real one he has regarded very much as the wolf does the lamb, or the eagle the hare he carries to his eyrie. And even so with Woman she, in her turn, oppresses her children and hirelings. Now what we want is protection, not for iron, wool or cotton, but for humanity. We need a righteous civil Government—a Government to protect the weak against the strong—to protect Woman, not from wild beasts or the devouring elements, but from her self-styled protector—Man. Such a Government can be formed only by the due infusion of the feminine element into our National Councils. Man starts up in alarm at the bare mention of Woman's Rights—He seems to think that there is a fixed number of rights for the whole human family, had down in some great reservoir, and that in proportion as you increase the claimants, you decrease the heard of those already in possession. Native for Americans' do you not put your votes into the isolot-box just as fully and certainly now as you did before you admitted foreigners to share in the right to the elective franchise! Do you not enjoy your religious opinious just as well since you have allowed Quakers and Baptists to enjoy theirs! And think you, the properly you inherit, and the wages you earn, would be less valuable to you if every woman in the land had the same right to hers?

We have already gone far enough in our reform to see that there are two essential requisites in the condition of those women who are to carry it ou, namely, health. Napoleon said, there was no making a soldier of a sick man. Neither can we have high-minded, noble, virtnous, brave women, so long as ignorant mothers and Parisian fools are to decide on the size and cut of the frame-work. We have tut intile to hope from a generation of women whose vital organs are forced to perform their revolutions in one-half the space required by Nature. Liberal Dame's he has been gross enough to make the manitest

section, weath. Money is power. To sing sing question before the people, we must have our convertions, agents and papers—and funds are needful to do this. Many have never heard of this question of Woman's Rights, and many more, from a want of an intelligent understanding of it, have met it with a specific property of the time of Judas down to our own day, man has been remarkable for carrying the purse, and many a woman in her hour of need has been beirgyed by its goiden charms. Now man will not, of course, help along a cause that he bindly supposes hostile to his own interests. So what money we have we must make, and the question is, how are we to get this last escential requisite!

I answer, by a change of employments. The mass of woman in this country support themselves, and although they work a life long, and, as a general thing, sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, but very few face, by their own industry, amassed fortunes. And right which our fathers decided belonged to all Humanity—we find a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happaness. Now, if in this pursuit we take possession of all those profitable posts, where the duties are light, which have heretofore been moncipolized by man, we shall be only taking what belongs to us. It is high time we opened our eyes and dived sufficiently deep into the abstruse science of surveying to be able to define at least the boundaries of our own sphere, and we shall no doubt find it alimits gradually receding. If, in the pursuit of happaness, we take possession of all those from the thraftem of ignorance and slavery, we shall find its limits gradually receding. If, in the pursuit of happaness, we take possession of all the postaffices, dagnereotype rooms, telegraph offices, book, china, alik, lare stores, &c. &c. &e have an abundant excuse for what seems the beginning of a nost aggressive waifare, in the fact, that we have an abundant excuse for what seems the beginning of a nost aggressive waifare, in the fact, that we have